MURRAY

of this City."
PIERPORT, Secretary.

APES te HARVEY WILLSON. MPERANCE STORE.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1832.

RELIGIOUS.

TOL. XVII.....NO. 2.....WHOLE NUMBER 836.

after his tongue had been bored through, because he refused a crucifix which a monk presented to him saying, an exception, the Tracis are well responsible to the result of the real merits and goodness of Christ, that I want not a piece of wood to put me in mind of him."

Pomponius Algerius, a student in the university of Padua, was a prisoner at Venice, before he was burnt at Rome.

Amongst the Italians who were steadfastly attached

church, he is also to be regarded as mary for all the waste places within his agent to excite the spirit of liberality churches, toward Home Missions.

arious Extracts from recent Reports.

God has warned and afflicted us in his Providence

THE REFORMATION IN ITALY.

The following paragraphs are from "Christian Records." Whe are now the mea to do that for Catholic Europe, which God enablithe Fathers of the Reformation to accomplish three hundred yet the Fathers of the Referenation to accomplish ago! Then even Italy and Spain were shaken.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

THE Reformation, in some refeasive, reached even the season of the secondary decrease of the secondary decrease of the secondary decrease of the secondary of the running of the Uniter and courses, accommodation stages, and the rest of the publishing officers in the secondary of the secondary of the publishing officers in the secondary of the secondary of the secondary of the publishing officers in the secondary of the secondary of

ornight on Thursday afternoon, and where is as a small congregational church, there is asing revival. Christians of different desare awake, and a number have been from the world. Prospects are brightening-time is at hand when that place will put in thelp—a claim founded on its importance as due willingness of the people to do their themselves."

Missionaries who are stationed near to destitute churches, may increase their own at home, and at once honor and strengthen hary cause, by visiting and encouraging such and reporting their state to the committee. Scionary should feel, that while put in charge cular church, he is also to be regarded as missionary for all the waste places within his name and reporting their state to the committee.

Naples was now for him no abiding city, he resolved missionary for all the waste places within his courage that he foiled the tempters. Seeing himself for all the waste places within his courage that he foiled the tempters. Seeing himself or leave his country, friends, goods, and honors, to emissionary for all the waste places within his courage the proposed in the proposed in the Reformation, was Galeacius Carracciolus, marquis of Vico, who was born at Naples. The alteration being observed in Naples, some judged it melanthen the proposed in Naples, some ju Naples was now for him no abiding city, he resolved to leave his country, friends, goods, and honors, to embrace the cruth, rather than to enjoy them all, without the favor of God. He departed from Naples, and arrived at Geneva; at which time he composed the following prayer—"Thou Lord, hast drawn me out of the mystic darkness of ignorance, enlightened my mind with thy Holy Spirit, and with the heavenly knowledge of thy truth: thou hast made known to me the way of the truth rather than to enjoy them all the favor of God. He departed from Naples, and arrived at Geneva; at which time he composed the following prayer—"Thou Lord, hast drawn me out of the mystic darkness of ignorance, enlightened my mind with thy Holy Spirit, and with the heavenly knowledge of thy truth: thou hast made known to me the way of they truth: thou hast made known to me the way of salvation; hast ransomed me to thyself by the blood of thy Son: now, therefore, Holy Father, I am only thine; consecrated to the giory; therefore I will follow the and obey thee, and walk in thyways whithersoever thou shall be pleased to call me. Not my father, wife, children, honors, lands, riches, nor all my delights and pleasures, shall keep me one hour from following thes. by the second se

the name of the Lord, for every fresh evidence, our labor is not in vain in the Lord."

In the court of has warned and afflicted us in his Providence noving from us two important individuals by One of them has long been a pillar in society, the end, with reduced means, contributed to the of his ability, for the support of the gospel. The was an aged female—poor in spirit, and a peace-of whom it might ever be said—"Behold! she in the result of the support of the gospel. The was an aged female—poor in spirit, and a peace-of whom it might ever be said—"Behold! she in the serious experitual light, to make our dicked state heat in supportable. The Lord bring us back mane, to have our conversation in Heaven. It there is her too much of a disposition to lean support of the gospel on foreign aid, is a truth annot honestly be concealed; yet I cannot peryell, that this people ought to be given up, as to claim on the charities of sister churches. Rey pay for my support, averages about one provided that the provided

happens that when men are buried under the forms and the rules of art, nature will vindicate her rights, and break out in her original simplicity and force.—
It charches do considerably more than this—payare and a half, or even two per cent. on their value of their low estimate of gospel igns, or their love of money, or some other under the appearance of Whitefield, was an age of lights, or their love of money, or some other under the rules of art, nature will vindicate her rights, and break out in her original simplicity and force.—
It happens that when men are buried under the forms and the rules of art, nature will vindicate her rights, and break out in her original simplicity and force.—
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It happens that when men are buried under the forms and the rules of art, nature will vindicate her rights, and the rules of art, nature will vindicate her vights.

the reaction of that soaring spirit which produced the Hampdens and Pyms, in legislation, and taught a Harrington to reason, and a Milton to sing. The consequence of this stagnation of genius was, pedantry in all the departments of knowledge. Speaking at the bar, and in the pulpit, and in the seat of legislation, was as dull as the creeping policy of the times could make it. Mr. Addison tells of an orator, who could not plead without a piece of pack thread wound round his thumb, which the wits were accustomed to call the thread of his argument; and of another who always spoke with a hat in his hand, as if he were cheapening a beaver.

But while the fire of nature is thus smothered under the ruins of art, though it may smoke and smoulder for a time—in the natural course of things, the blaze must break out, and appear with tenfold brightness from the blackness in the midst of which is ahines. It is remarkable that about the same time, three great orators shone forth in England, in three very different departments; and impressed their own character on the age. Whitefield in the pulpit:

The eloquence of the British Parliament had never been of a very stirring or popular kind. In the age of James the First, whan the character strains and the first head of the produced the province of rebelow of the influence of moral government? Doublees we should not say, that the executing of a criminal, who has violated and defied his country's laws and who is violated and defied his country's laws and who the violate of government. The same may be said of a whole true of government. The same may be said of a whole victor of government. The same may be said of a whole of government. The same may be said of a whole victor of government. The same may be said of a whole victor of government. The same may be said of a whole victor of government. The same may be said of a whole victor of government. The same may be said of a whole victor of government. The same may be said of a whole victor of government. The same may be said of a wh

Lord Chatham in Parliament; and Garrick on the stage.

The eloquence of the British Parliament had never been of a very surring or popular kind. In the age of James the First, when the debates first became important, the members were deeply interested in the subject on liscussion, to seed much of the organism of language, or the grace of delivery, to excite attention to what they might say. The specimens which come down to us from king James's age, are tainted with the pedantry of the times. Sir Robert Walpole governed by corruption; and he dependent of more upon some golden arguments, which he could drop into the purses of his partizans, than the golden sentences which might charm the ear. The speches of Sir Joseph Jekyl and Lord Somers, which we have seen, are as dry and unornamented as the poorest political pamphlet of the present day. In this day, William Pitt, then a Cornet of horse, and an obscure man, was brought into Parliament by some of the aristocracy, to oppose the influence of Sir Robert to say—"We must do something to stop the mouth of that terrible Cornet of horse, or we shall be overthrown."

Whitefield, that the orator, to gain his highest power, must be a good man; that is, the people must have a conviction of his sincerity. It is said of the late Mr. Fox, that though he sometimes carried the power of speaking to a very high degree of excellence, yet his eloquence failed of its best effect, because it could scarce be supposed that he was entirely sincere.—When the midnight gambler descanted on economy; when the man of pleasure lashed vice—the life peered out to shate the language; and the audience could not participate in the enthusiasm which was feigned.

PIETY SPIRITUAL AND ELEVATED. not participate in the enthusiasm which was feigned, rather than felt. But Lord Chatham's patriotism and Whitefield's religion both came from the heart.— When the one thundered and the other wept, it was the voice of nature, which none could deny or resist.

Newburyport was the place where he breathed his last, and it has now the honour of containing his remains. It was observed, during his last visit, that he laboured much in preaching; and indeed we have it from tradition, from some respectable people, that they did not consider his preaching at the last time of his preaching in America as his general his forms. did not consider his preaching at the last time of his appearing in America, as being equal to his former efforts. There was a manifest decline. He was afficted, in the latter part of his life, by a distressing asthma, which broke his rest and prevented him from laying on his bed. This complaint increased, while on his final excursion to the east of New-England; insomuch that when he preached his last sermon at Exeter, he pronounced himself fitter for the bed than for the pulpis. The same afternoon (Saturday, Sept. 29, 1770) he rode to Newburyport with Rev. Mr. Parsons, then preacher at the first Presbyterian Church in that town. He expired about five o'clock on Sunday morning; and the last mortal sentence which he was

ing it.

His person, like that of Washington, has been pre-His person, like that of Washington, has been preserved to us in so many pictures, and is so peculiar, that we are almost as familiar with him as if we had seen him. He is generally represented in the attitude of preaching; holding his hands above his head; the right hand a little more raised than the left; and this attitude was described to us by the late Dr. Spring as his common attitude in prayer. Still it is said to be an unfortunate specimen—as this position was only occasional, and by no means his most graceful one. He was in stature above the middle size, as we should judge from his coffin; slender and agile in his youth, judge from ins comi; stender and agie in insyound, though after the age of forty, he became more corpu-lent. His voice was so clear as to be heard at the greatest distance; and his action and manner are de-scribed by all who heard, him, as the very beau ideal

of perfection.

He was certainly a wonderful man. Though part
of his success must be attributed to the gifts of nature,
and much even to corporeal gifts, yet he had the dis-

THE LAW AND THE GOSPEL.

God's law—his ones law—the law of his own being—is holy. Creating beings after his own image in true holiness, he imparted to them this law, that the law of his glory might be the law of their glory. Thus while in him the law was the realization of perfection of their finite, dependent being. Hence I imagine we may say, this law is to intelligent creatures a system of rules, by which they may attain the perfection of their being. But there must be a sufficient active principle. Where, or what is it? I answer, in the subject's love of perfection of being, and in his view and love of the system as adapted to that end. If then it be correct to say that the law has an energy, that energy lies in its fitness or competency to make "him who keepeth it live;" that is, attain the perfection of nis being.

Now suppose a being to renounce, or post with

PIETY SPIRITUAL AND PLEVATED.

Saving piety is elevated in principle above the authority of prevailing opinions. It might doubtless be safely assumed, that a religion which is from God, would involve principles of action much more fixed and invariable than the opinions of erring and mutable man. And it is one obvious proof that our holy religion is one of divine original, that it furnishes motives to action of a nature constant, independent, and unvarying. The subjects of the proper efficacy of this religion, adopting in heart the great truths of Scripture as the canon of their sentiments and the grounds of their conduct, are lifted above the conflicting and unsettled opinions of the unbelieving world. If they feel, they do not yield to the power of such an influence. And it has power—a power which more or less aways every one—a power which more or less aways every one—a power which has been impiously likened to the mighty energy of that voice which brought the created universe into being. Yet they who dwell "fast by the oracle of God," and amid the pure regions of faith enjoy spiritual contemplations, are not disturbed by it. They live in a sphere shove it. The way of life along which they are advancing, lies indeed within sight of the tumultuous fluctuation of views and aims which disturb the world; but lies at a safe distance. And it is not

tranmels of proscription; he imparted to preaching a new character—he opened new avenues to the human mind. Perhaps all the moral and religious writters of that age (and it afforded some of the best) have not left such an impression on the world, so deep and so lasting, as was left by Whitefield.

The proscription; the imparted to preaching a they are required to reach. It is impossible not to entertain the most painful apprehensions respecting the future destiny of great numbers who would seem to be into the case of the most painful apprehensions respecting the future destiny of great numbers who would seem to be introduced in the case of life. They manifest scarcely a single genuine mark of a spiritual elevation of soul. I am concerned that all of my hearers who are yet able to hope that they are required to reach. It is impossible not to entertain the most painful apprehensions respecting the future destiny of great numbers who would seem to be future destiny of great so lasting, as was left by Whitefield.

His remains lie interred under the pulpit of the first Presbyterian Church in Newburyport; and in the south east corner of the same building, a very neat marble monument has been erected to his memory, by the munificence of William Bartlet, Esq. On the monument, or cenotaph, as it is called, is an appropriate inscription of some length.—Amaranth.

say that the law has an energy, that energy lies in its fitness or competency to make "him who keepeth it live;" that is, attain the perfection of his being.

Now suppose a being to renounce, or part with, his love of perfection. Of course he takes distance from the law as a guide or system of rules. What is his state then? I answer, arouse—lawlessness—the absence or privation of law.

Here we see what sis is; namely, an exercise of moral or spiritual faculties to an end that is not perfection of being, and by rules that are the absolute opposite of the holy law. The rules, so to speak, are drawn from absolute arouse. Hence arises a perpetual jar and reason. This is misery—when the will neither loves the verities seen by the reason, no relooses the path required by the conscience.

A state of sin is the state of a being whose very nature, for its own sake, requires God's holy and perfect law of liberty—but whose will has somehow worked itself into a hatred of the law.

NATHANIEL WILLIS, PUBLISHER, I am happy to say, however, I have met with one in-

I am happy to say, however, I have met with one instance of a foreign gentleman refusing to change his religion when desirous of marrying; of course he was prevented.

The property they have acquired is immense, which may well be imagined, when at least one-third of the city is covered with churches, convents, and real estate belonging to them; and also a salary of \$90,000 annually is paid the Bishop, being upwards of \$246 per day. The females are very strict in complying with the regulations of the church; and it is a pleasant sight on a feast day to see them passing to mass. I remember walking one evening about twilight, and reaching a window where there were several females; I heard them observe, "Este sera Inglis;" "this is certainly an Englishman."—Surprised at the observation in a loud voice, I looked round and found every person standing, bare-headed, and I suppose praying. I immediately became aware of the motive of the observation, for the bell calling to prayers had already struck unnoticed by me.

fathers, is the establishment of a Lancasterian School, and an Institute or College for the higher branches, by the late Governor Precilliano Sanches, a liberal, talented man, whose death has been greatly regretted by his countrymen. The school is conducted by Mr. Jones, the husband of the amiable daughter of Lancaster and at persons has a wareness. caster, and at present has upwards of 400 scholars. The exertions of Mr. Jones are at least rewarded by the good wishes of the well thinking part of the community.

[Ep. Watchman.

THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

Translated for the Christian Herald from Neander's Church History.

It was not only against the cruel amusements which have been mentioned, that the sensibilities of the Christians revolted; they considered it inconsistent with the nature of their calling, to seek entertainment from any of the public shows with which the age abounded, or o attend at all either the Circus or the Theatre. It became indeed a common mark of being a Christian with the rest of the world, for one not to frequent the theatre, so universal was the nassion at that time for

theatre, so universal was the passion at that time for pleasures of this sort.

These exhibitions were held in disapprobation, partly because they were looked upon as belonging to the idolatrous equipage of paganism, having had their origin from the heathen worship, and being closely connected with different heathen festivals. They were regarded as making a special part of that "pomp of the devil," which Christians bound themselves to renounce by their haptismal engagement, when they became soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ. In many of these exhibitions, moreover, much was presented that these exhibitions, moreover, much was presented that was wholly at variance with the Christian sense of morality and propriety. And where this might not be the case, it was still felt that there was something in thus playing whole hours away with mere trifles—in the unholy spirit which reigned in these assemblies—in the unholy spirit which reigned in these assemblies—in the wild excitement of the gathered crowd—which did not agree with the holy seriousness which should mark that priestly character that belongs to the followers of Christ. Christians were taught to look upon themselves as priests consecrated to God for their whole lives—as temples of the Holy Ghost; whatever, therefore, was foreign from the nature of this blessed Spirit, for whom a dwelling was to be kept at all times ready in their hearts, they must not allow to come near them. "God has enjoined it upon us," says Tertullian, "to treat the holy Ghost, who is according to his glorious nature a mild and gentle Spirit, with quietness and gentleness, with peace and stillness, and not to grieve him with passion, rage, wrath, or violent feeling. How can such a Spirit endure the exhibitions of the theatre? For these exhibitions are always attended with strong commotions of the soul. No person thinks, in frequenting such spectacles, of any thing else but to see and to be seen. Can any one, amid the clamor of the actors, employ himself in meditating upon the words of a sacred prophet; or can he feltears a psalm in his soul, while listening to the strains of an effeminate singer on the stage? And when we are to abhor all that is contrary to chastity, how shall we listen to that which we dare not ourselves utter; more especially as we know that every unprofitable and foolish word is condemned by the Lord."—Matt. 12:36. Eph. 4:29,5:4. Thus continually did the Christians keep the rule of God's word and the nature of their Christian calling in view, in forming their judgment of duty in all practical cases. these exhibitions, moreover, much was presented that was wholly at variance with the Christian sense of motinually did the Christians keep the rule of God's word and the nature of their Christian calling in view,

JOHN SELDEN.—This learned man some days before JOHN SELDEN.—This learned man some days before his death, sent for Archbishop Usher and Dr. Langblaine, and among other things, told them that he had surveyed most of the learning of this world; that his study was filled with books and manuscripts on various subjects, yet he could not recollect any passage out of infinite volumes and papers that he could think of with half the satisfaction which attended his contemplation of the Sacred Scriptures. He pointed out one particular text, that greatly comforted and refreshed his spirits, "The grace of God which bringeth salvation half appeared to all men, teaching us that denying is spirits, "The grace of God which bringeth salva-on hath appeared to all men, teaching us that denying ngodliness and worldly lusts, we shall live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world. Looking for that blessed hope, even the glorious appearance of that Great God our Saviour Jesus Christ."

Titus ii. 11-14.

ROBERT BOYLE.—The Hon. Robert Boyle, when director of the East India Company, in 1677, was very earnest in recommending them to carry the gospel wherever they had factories. 'It seemed to me (he observes in one of his letters) very fit, that we, whose endeavors God has of late so signally prospered, should pay him some little acknowledgment of his many blessings; and that remembering ourselves to be Christiaux, as well as merchants, we should attempt to bring those countries some spiritual good things, whence we so frequently brought back temporal ones. "—Crichton's Lives of Converts. ROBERT BOYLE .- The Hon, Robert Boyle, when

DR. BATE HAS.-The late Dr. Bateman, after his un-Dr. Batellar.—The late Dr. Bateman, after his un-belief was dispelled, said: 'it is impossible to describe the change which has taken place in my mind; I feel as if a new world was opened to me. All the interests and pursuits of this have faded into nothing, in com-parison with it. They seem so mean, paltry, and in-significant that my blindness in living so long immersed in them, and devoted to them, is quite inconceivable and astonishing to myself."

REPROOF .- Men must not say, this is too hard to be Reproof.—Men must not say, this is too nard to be borne, you must not deal after this sort; let those who cannot suffer reproof, seek another master beside God, for they are not worthy to hear his word. The world would gladly be spared; and we see many who are ready to burst with rage, when they are threatened and corrected. They say that they wish to be won by mildness. Then let them go to the devil's school; he will flatter, yea, and destroy them.

[Calvin.

RELIGIOUS ZEAL .- There is no grace that the spirit of self can counterfeit with more success than a religious zeal. A man thinks he is fighting for Christ, and he is fighting for his own notions. He thinks that he is skillfully searching the hearts of others, when he is only gratifying the malignity of his own, and charitably supposes his hearers destitute of all grace, that he may then the cores is his own as a threatment. shine the more in his own eyes by comparison.

THE LIFE IN CHRIST.—Christ is to us not only as a perfect pattern, but as a powerful principle. It really the spirit of Christ in a belieger, that crucif the world, and purges out sin, and forms the soul to likeness. It is impossible to be holy not being in Hi and being truly in Him, it is as impossible not to holy.

ORITUARY.

REV. CHARLES JENKINS.

REV. CHARLES JENKINS.

The death of Mr. Jenkins was mentioned in our last. The Editor of the Partiand Mirror has furnished an able sketch of his character, which we copy with some abridgement. It is a long time since we have seen an obituary of more interest and value.

We have been called to anounce no death, since that of the beloved and venerated Payson, with so oppressive a sense of the loss which has been sustained by Congregational ministers and Churches in Maine. It is not merity the importance of his location, which gave a wide scope to his influence, nor his agency in the prominent measures for enlightening and saving our population and the world, which constiute the severity of the hereavement; but the kind of influence which he exerted, and the distinguishing characteristics of his mind. In a promiscuous assembly, or a congregation to whom he was a stranger, he was, perhape, less popular than hundreds of far inferior mental and moral worth; but with his intimate acquaintance, and his stated and constant hearers, he deservedly stood without any rival.

His mind was, presminently, of an original cast. His thoughts were his own—were absped by his own reflections—were associated in his mind by laws in some respects peculiar to himself,—and were exhibited in language of great richness, strength and beauty. His mind was amazingly fertile. He had no beaten track—no hackneyed topics—no worn out figures—no favorite forms of expression—no stereotyped phrases to be scattered through every performance, and by their perpetual recurrence to lull attention and annihilate interest. No one was further removed than he from the too common habit of falling into the same train of thought, and the same method of illustration, whatever were the topic with which he set out. When he raised his voice in supplication to the Father of spirits, no

thought, and the same method of illustration, whatever were the topic with which he set out. When he raised his voice in supplication to the Father of spirits, no fellow worshipper could anticipate the form or the matter of the next petition. When he named his text, no hearer could anticipate the mode of treatment which it was to receive; and no one in the issue had reason to be dissatisfied. The first sentence of the introduction arrested the attention, and put the minds of hearers into a posture of inquiry, from which they were soon relieved by the developement of a truth or principle, then evidently involved in the text; but which, till then, not one in ten, probably, had ever recognized. The illusneved by the developement of a truth or principle, then evidently involved in the text; but which, till then, not one in ten, probably, had ever recognized. The illustration of this principle was attended in the minds of his auditory with the same process of attention, inquiry, conviction. There was a freshness, an unlooked for range of thought or mode of reasoning in most of his discourses, which regaled the mind, at the same time that they commended the truth to every man's conscience, and imparted intenser ardor to all the holy affections. Still, there was no straining after novelties, or unusual modes of expression. In him was no affections, Still, there was no straining after novelties, or unusual modes of expression. In him was no affectation, no extravagance—all was the spontaneous offspring of his mental structure and intellectual habits. A rich poetical fancy, with which he was endued, contributed a uch to that "infinite variety" of mental resources which he had ever at command.

But the vigor of his intellect was exceeded by no other quality. He seemed adequate to any mental achievement within the range of human possibility. He could seize a subject with a giant's grasp, and especially any appertaining to the philosophy of mind or to his profession, and analyze it with the skill of a master, and point out its relations and uses with the clearness of light. Though he was a diligent student and compo-

point out its relations and uses with the clearness of Though he was a diligent student and compo sed his sermons with much care, he could yet answer any unexpected call, without special preparation. The most powerful efforts, those in which the most over-whelming effects were produced on his auditory, have whenhing enects were produced on in adulty, have been, in several instances, those when he spoke on a sudden emergency, when the circumstances of the case must have precluded all premeditation. Here too he used the same dignified style of utterance, the same elevated, bold, striking, select, and forcible language,

which characterised his writer compositions.

He had great simplicity of aim; and seemed 'determined to know, and to make known nothing, save Jesus Christ and him crucified. This was the great business which absorbed his soul; and with so rare a ness which abstract his sour; and whin so rare a combination of qualities for exerting a moral power, no wonder that he was successful, especially as the Lord wrought with him. He was one of those men who are raised up for the ohurch universally,—receiving little, except from God, but imparting much in every circle with which he mingles, and particularly to his ministering brethren, by which the prosperity of the church is advanced. This wide reach of his influ ence was very justly recognized in a sermon by the paster of a neighboring church, the last Sabbath, who, in an allusion to Mr. Jenkias's death, observed, "A servant of Christ is gone, at whose loss we have cause to exclaim, 'Help, Lord, for the Godly man ceaseth.' to exclaim, 'Help', Lord, for the Godly man ceaseth.' It is doing injustice to no one, to say, that no death could have given usreason to feel more deeply afflicted. His industry shamed the slothfulness of his brethren; his unbending integrity was a safeguard to all the measures of the church; his wisdom kept us from extravagances. The gigantic stature of his mind and the singleness of his purpose to serve Christ, gave him irresistible control. An influence is lost, which reached to every interest of the church in this region, reached every professed follower of Christ and every sinner." There is truth in this testimony which will yet be felt more deeply. He was a man, who could not fail to leave a deep impression on minds that came in contact with his own; an impression sometimes painful, but with his own; an impression sometimes painful, but

He possessed the humility of a little child. His no ble and maiestic form He possessed the kumility of a little child. His no-ble and majestic form, erect walk, and commanding aspect, might have marked him out to a stranger as one of nature's nobility, not to be approached by ordinary men; but in all who enjoyed personal intercourse with him, these feelings of awe and distance yielded to love and confidence. A condescending benignity, a glow-ing, hearty benevolence softened or annihilated the more forbidding traits, and exhibited him in the char-acter of a brother. with a heart tremblingly alive to all acter of a brother, with a heart tremblingly alive to all the tender sympathies appertaining to this relation. He was a man, low in his own eyes. "less than the least of all saints." Unequivocal evidences of this were continually devoloping themselves. It is but a few weeks since, that, when sitting on a Council for the organization of a church, the candidates having been examined and retired, the Moderator inquired of each member of the Council whether he was satisfied with the evidences of experimental piety exhibited by the candidates. When the question came to Mr. Jenkins, he raised his head, which had been reclined in deep reflection, and replied with affecting solemnity. "I think the evidence of each man replied with affecting solemnity."

candidates. When the question came to Mr. Jenkins, he raised his head, which had been reclined in deep reflection, and replied with affecting solemnity—"I think it more probable, that they will go to heaven, than that I shall." During the whole process, he had evidently been applying to himself the questions and tests of Christian character, which were brought forward in the course of the examination. The truth is, he had overwhelming views of human guilt, and of his own, as a member of the human family. Besides, his standard of Christian character was unusually elevated.

He was a faithful preacher. He not only declared the whole counsel of God, but he did it in a manner the most clear and discriminating. His sermons were searching beyond description. O, how did he unmask the hypocrite, 'disguise himself as he would;' how rend away the false refuges, beneath which sinners entrench themselves; how trace and expose the windings and deceits of the human heart; how shew transgressors their ways! He brought the torch of truth as it were lato the sinner's soul, that he might see his condition and character in the sight of God. Sinners trembled,—they often complained, that the preacher was harsh and severe; and finding that there was no peace to the wicked in the presence of such a reprover, sometimes left his ministrations, by which their consciences were so greatly disturbed, and probably are mow in the condition of the man among the tombs, "seeking rest and finding none." Christians, too, under his preaching were often brought into doubt of themselves, and led to examine anew the foundation of their hope; but on the review they have reason to say, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend."—Though be dwelt much on the claims of God and the Redeemer, he did not withhold the exhibition of divine mercy. Free grace, redeeming love, sounded from his lips in the melting accents of one whose heart had felt its subduing peace-givifig, and constraining power.

His falelity to his brethren in office was no less marked. His searc

REV. Dr. SENFLE.—He was several years President of the Baptist Missionary Convention of the United States, and at the time of his death, a Trustee of Columbian College. He was the decided friend of literature and evangelical religion. The particulars which follow are from the conclusion of the letter of Rev. Mr. Adams, his colleague. It was dated at Fredericksburgh, Vir. Dec. 26.

"But in the midst of these mercies of our God, we are called to mourn. Our highly esteemed father in the gospel, Dr. R. B. Semple, is no more. He departed this life yeater-day morning. As might have been expected of his long and faithful career in the service of God, he left the world in a calm and happy state of mind. He had not been well, since he had a slight paralysis in October last; but still attended to his ministerial duties, until about a week before his departure, when he was attacked with the prevailing cold and pleurisy. From this attack, he predicted that he would not recover, and during his confinement, often spake of death, and always with the confidence of hope. I was with him part of the day on Friday last. He said but little; but that little was of his readiness to go. He observed to me that this sentiment of the Apostle's had been much on his mind, since his sickness, "I am in a strait belwixt two, having a desire to depart and be with Christ." On the morning of his death he said to those who were with him: "This day, forty-two years age, I commenced preaching the gospel of Christ, and now I am ready to depart. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."—This last clause, "I have kept the faith," he repeated several times. The were his last words. He has gone to his rest. "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth!" Neither my own feelings nor the occasion will permit me to eulogize nor is it necessary. His praise is in all the churches wherever he was known." His age was 62.

INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF ENGLAND. The British newspapers and Journals all betray, even when they do not distinctly express, serious apprehension and saxiety. The London "World"—a scalous "Reform" paper—concludes an arti-

le on the Bristol riot with the following appeal to religious men : And if there be those among us who think that the time has not come for a searching inquiry into our condition; that it is safe to wait a little longer until the

think and act for the jumortal beings whom God has was so

time: caused temporary uneasiness—we speak from the capture of the country rience—but in the end made him more beloved. It was with him not caprice nor arogance, not a censorious temper but the result of principle—a deep conviction of what Christians and ministers owe to each other, and are bound by the laws of Christ to perform. His stability, and uncomprising integrity, were are markable as any qualities which he exhibited; and never, perhaps, has a day risen upon the church of Christ, when these traits in the character of his ambas adors were more desirable.

Mr. Jenkins was borne in Barre, Ms., in 1786; experienced religion during a revival in Williams College, at which he graduated in 1813, after which he spent several years in giving classical instruction, as precedy are will be continued through the three years concluded, and the Pastoral care.

Rev. De. Sengle.—He was asseved years President of the State of New York. 40.

Location of Missionaries, under the General Assembly's Board.—In the State of New York, 40; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 34; Delawere, 2; Marvland, 3; Yirginia, 14; North Carolina, 15; South Carolina, 1; Georgia, 2; Ohio, 45; Indiana, 8; Illinois, 12; Missiouri, 2; Kentucky, 7; Tennessee, 8; Missiesippi, 3; Alabama, 4; Louisiana, 2; Michigan Territory, 2; Arkansas Territory, 1; Florida, 2; Lower Canada, 1.

Boston Port. Society.—The meeting of this Society, which had been previously announced, was held on Mouday evening of last week, at the Rev. Dr. Chaming's Church in Federal atreet. The exercises of the occasion were commenced with prayer; after which the report was read, giving a general account of the condition and prospects of the Society. It was formed three years ago, with the view of improving the moral and religious condition of seamen; and though the project has not excited very general interest, and has been regarded by many as chimerical, its success appears to have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its bounders. The statement of the Treasurer, which succeeded, as hewed that the means of the Society are limited, and that if it stands much in need of the sid of the wealthy and benevolent. At the request of Gen. Sullivan, the Rev. Mr. Taylor then addressed the meeting. He was followed in an animated and effective manner by Gen. Sullivan, Col. Swett, Mr. William, Surgis, and Rev. Messr. Fisk and Gannet. Resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting in regard to the objects of the Society were offered by Mr. Justice Rogers of the Police Court, who accompanied them with many just and pertinent remarks: The meeting was adjourned for a fortinght.—[Daily Adv.] BOSTON PORT SOCIETY.-The meeting of this Society

RECEIPTS OF THE A. B. C. F. M. About \$58,000 the receipts were from New England, contributed chiefly by friends of the cause in the Congregational denomination; and about \$40,000 out of New England, contributed almost wholly by friends of the cause in the Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch churches. The receipts from the latter source are estimated at nearly \$2,000.

Leads a Waif — actions — Referre passes—caucities as a varieties as the fixes to what is little longer until the time has not come for a searching inquiry into our condition; that it is safe to wait a little longer until the pestinence has come into every house, and poverty desolated every family, until the brate force of a neglect ed multitude shall be combined. The passes are the land—let them stand aloof, let them wait; but let not those keep back, or refrain from speaking, who feel that it is high time for Christian principle to exercise its proper influence on the inhabitants of the words. Let not those weit any longer, who think, as we presume to think, that a solume appeal from Christian braid in the passes of the proper influence on the inhabitants of the words. Let not those wait any longer, who think, as we presume to think, that a solume appeal from Christian braid in proper from the passes of the proper in the passes of the words. Let not those wait any longer, who think, as we presume to think, that a solume appeal from Christians by the passes of the proper in the passes of the words. Let not those wait any longer, who think, as we presume to think, that a solume appeal from Christians to the words of a first of our neglected poor, and for a just and faithful application of the resources which are advantaged to the proper in the proper in the passes of the country, to be the people upon whom dependence only to passes the passes of the proper in the would apply, the words of a good and great patriot of olden time, and any, "For if the country, to be the people upon whom he passes the passes of the proper in the would apply the passes of the

think and act for the inumortal beings whom Gop has placed at the head of his creation? Can they respect their Maker who despise man, made in his image? Man is despised—Gop, his Maker is insulted, when the interests of the one and the commands of the other are trifled with; and they are trifled with, when the national resources are applied to the gratification of personal and selfish desires and indulgences, and not to the comfort, and elevation, and security of the laborious and humble classes of society.

was some opposition felt and manifested in some of the congregations to these meetings, before they were held because some of the measures adopted in conducting them were new amongst us; and some of our brethren in the ministry were rather cool towards them at first, for the same reason: but I think I am fully warranted in saying that all our ministers are warmly in favor of them now, and the same is true, so far as I know, of all professed Christians, in congregations where they have been held.

and selfsh desires and induscroes, and not to the comport, and elevation, and security of the laborious and humble classes of society.

Progress of translating the Scriptures in Malagase.—The following information is given in a letter from Mr. Edward Baker, Missionary printer, dated Tananarivo, Madagasear, Jan. 10, 1831.

"We have now finished the printing of Genesis, and seven chapters of Exodus; and have struck off an extra number for present distribution, intending to finish is at the 20th Chapter of Exodus.

"It is probable, that the printing of the Holy Scriptures will be finished within the space of two years. All is peace here at present; and a singular combination of circumstances seems to favor the work of translation. Other labors, except that of preaching, can in a great measure, be dispensed with. The first scholars are exceedingly diligent in rendering every assistance in their power in the revision for the press; and my six printers, especially the four compositors, apply themselves to their work with the utmost regularity and vigor. Or The missionary brethren, Messrs. Griffiths and Johns, apply themselves four days every week almost on the work of revision and correcting the press."

New South Wales.—A mission to the aborigines.

Johns, apply themselves four days every week aimost entirely to the work of revision and correcting the press."

New South Wales.—A mission to the aborigines of New Holland has been undertaken at the instance of his Britanic Majesty's government, the expense of which is to be defrayed by an annual grant out of the calonial revenues of New South Wales, and the Rev. W. Watson set apart as missionary.

Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C.—The prospects of this institution are such as to encourage its friends, and to promise great good to the Churches in the Southern States. The Professorship of Biblical Literature has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Howe to this office. A Library of valuable Theological books has been collected within the past year, considered with the subjects of special prayer, have been requested to express it by rising; in others, the young and others who desired to be prayed for have been requested to rise; and addresses to parents and children on these occasions, and attended the prayers offered with the influences of his Holy Spiruit. It has not been at all uncommon to see almost every prent in the assembly rise on these occasions, and attended the prayers offered with the influences of his Holy Spiruit. It has not been at all uncommon to see almost every prent in the assembly rise on these occasions, and attended the prayers offered with the influences of his Holy Spiruit. It has not been at all uncommon to see almost every prent in the assembly rise on these occasions, and attended the prayers offered with the influences of his Holy Spiruit. It has not been at all uncommon to see almost every prent in the assembly rise on these occasions, and attended the prayers offered with the influences of his Holy Spiruit. It has not been at all uncommon to see almost every prent in the assembly ris

cretion of the pastor and ministers assisting him. But ed that those against which antediluvian iniquity was p

cretion of the pastor and ministers assisting him. But from my experience of their benefits, I would certainly say that something of the kind should be adopted, unless appearances are very unfavorable indeed. Inquiry meetings have been held, whenever any appearance to be under concern of mind; and I have seen, in different congregations, from eighty to one hundred, and two hundred, and even three hundred, come forward, and take seats appropriated for such. As far as time would allow, all who professed to be anxious have been individually conversed with.

The preaching that God has blessed, has been the plain and faithful exhibition of the doctrines of grace, and the preasing on sinners their obligation to give their hearts immediately to God.—Urging on the people the observance of the twilight concert, has been blessed. Some have dated their first religious impressions from the time when they were addressed on this subject; either from the pulpit, or in private conversation. And here, my brother, allow me to say, that, if my experience is worth any thing, it is of great mement to get the people prepared for these meetings—I mean, get them to pray, and expect a blessing. This was a point, to effect which I made a principal object, from the time it was determined by Fresbytry these meetings should be held; and I do believe it was blessed of God; for much the larger number of those who we hope, have been converted, dated their convictions months before our meeting was held. Let the people to different was, that neither hopes, however teaches—and of however tremendous, could suffice to keep up among mental to give the importance of importunitate prayer, er; let Christians be brought to feel that God is the hearer of prayer, and that he is more ready to give his instrumentality of these meetings, in different places; urge on them the importance of importunitate prayer, er; let Christians be brought to feel that two his the hearer of prayer, and that he is more ready to give his manufactured between the hearer of pra

L. Case writes, under date of Dec. 21-

The revival in Montgomery has been very great, considering the population of the town. It is believed there are not more than 10 or 12 families now in the a favored people; and thus the feelings of interest and the state of th there are not more than 10 or 12 families now in the town, in which morning and evening prayer is not carefully observed; and Christians there are still praying that every family in the town may become a praying family, and the religion of Jesus Christ be cordially embraced by every soul.—There is still a very good attention to the means of grace. A protracted meeting was held in October, the result of which has been favorable. In this meeting there were four denominations united; viz. Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists. For a little time, it seemed that all idea of sectarian distinctions was lost, and the desire of all appeared to be, that sinners might be considered as a something more than the swenders that opened as the sum of the s desire of all appeared to be, that sinners might be con-verted to Christ. But this state of feeling does not their departure from the bouse of bundage-more

continue.

In Johnson, there has been a very good work of grace during the season past. Early in the season a very general attention was given to the subject of Subath Schools; and some attended well to the instructions of a Bible Class. These seemed to be among the first means which were blessed to produce a serious thinking on the subject of religion. There were also two deaths in one account of religion. There were also two deaths in one account of religion. There were also two deaths in one account of religion. There were also two deaths in one account of religion. There were also two deaths in one account of religion. There were also two deaths in one account of religion.

first means which were blessed to produce a serious thinking on the subject of religion. There were also two deaths in one family, the united head, and in the prime of life, suddenly taken away, seemed to be the "dreadful sound" in the ears of many carcless sinners. The work was very gradual in its progress, and seemed evidently to be the work of the Holy Spirit, applying the word of truth for the sanctification of believers, and for the conviction of impenitent sinners. A protracted meeting was held here the four last days of September, which appeared to be productive of some good. About 75 have been added to the different churches: to the Baptist church, 50; to the Congregagood. About 75 have been added to the different the churches: to the Baptis church, 50; to the Congregational, 18; and the rest to the Methodists.—A considerable number of the hopeful converts have not yet made profession of religion any where. The work has now in a great measure declined: and this declension, it is believed, has been occasioned greatly by the prevalence of a sectarian spirit among some of the leading members in our churches.

[Chronicle.]

SOMERS, Ct.

Observer:

The first Sabbath in this month, twenty-seven were admitted to the Church of Christ in this place, by profession, and one by letter. Eleven had previously been admitted, seven, by profession, and four by letter; making the whole number, admitted, thirty-mine since the writer took the pastoral care of the church, June 30th, 1830. The twenty-seven received by profession, the first Sabbath in this month, are a part of the fruits of a revival of religion, which commenced in July last, and which obviously received a powerful impulse from a continuous meeting of four days, held the last of Augand the first of Sept. The work has not been as extensive, as works of the same kind have been in many other places. The whole number who give exidence of having become subjects of the remeining grace of God, is between fifty and sixty: and, with very few exceptions, they are those who are connected with the Sabbath School, either as teachers or scholars.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1832.

"Sin is the mother of all falsehood and error." This ath which the Bible teaches so plainly and fully, in Tholnek's iding light in his account of the origin of heathenism. (See Biblical Repository, No. 5, pp. 84-95.) His remarks on that ubject have brought to our recollection some suggestions towards long ago, which may perhaps be of use to some readers—although either in this world or in the bliss and woe of the eter as we shall here present them, they amount to oothing more than the path of the human soul will be always downton hints. Historical illustrations of such a doctrine are to be looked for,

ade in different circumstances. The student of nature someimes finds it necessary to vary the form and circumstances of his experiment, in order to try the intensity of some power, or to sequer himself that the fact is as the first result seemed to indi-cate. Is there any thing in history that ought to have, on our First Trial.—From the Fall to the Deluge. Man had hardly len into a life of selfishness and sin, before he received the namely, which took place among the heathen, after a speel of a promised redemption. Very soon racrifices were stituted to keep up in his usind the remembrance of his duties elitin; but with that, were left, comparatively But that field is too extensive to be entered upon it is ampears also from the history of Cain and Abel 1: 15-32. Also Moreley's Essay on the Prophecie the Heathen, and the article is the Biblical Reposition. illen into a life of selfishness and sin, before he received the Gospel of a promised redemption. Very soon sacrifices were Abra nd his hopes. It appears also from the history of Cain and Abel that God sometimes at least in that early age gave to his worship ers evident tokens of his approbation or displeasure. Adam, is appears, lived till near the time of Noah's birth; and there wer ne holy and godly men among his intermediate descendants. The antediluvians had therefore a revelation from God-the pres nce among them of at least one living witness of that revelationuted forms of religious worship-special divine in-i. e. miracles-the offer of redemption from sin erpositione, i. e. miracles-the And death—and the examples of holy men—all uniting with the freshness of present reality, in urgent appeals to the principles of fear, and hope, and duty.—Now if the unrenewed man tends towards God, or is neutral, or but slightly binsed towards sin, how are we to account for the fact, that, with all the above powerful and urgent influences on the side of holiness, the result of this first trial was as it is recorded to have been, in the sixth and seventh chapters of Genesis? ol death-and the examples of holy men-all uniting with the and seventh chapters of Genesis?

Second Trial.—This commenced under circumstances the in any manner contribute to the

Second Trial.—This commenced under circumelances the most impressive and awful. The little company of eight souls went forth into a world wild and decolate from the recent deluge—they having been miraculously preserved while the whole race beside were destroyed together for their iniquities. The remembrance of this tremendous display of God's hatred of sin and love of holineas—the bow in the cloud, as a constant memento of wint they had witnessed and as a token of inercy—and freedom from the contagion of wicked example, were the additional influences in favor of holineas, that distinguished this trial from the first. We say additional influences—for it must be remember—

gave them; and a seal of this covenant was put upon e-child in tender infancy. Thus the stsongest possible of parently, were thrown around this people, to keep them

er, as an arm of salvation to his people or of year

excited just in proportion to the exhibitions of his ho nevolent character; till, in not more than two or three and scourges - he gave himself up to suffering and to de the agonies of which their insults ceased not, till he co-bitterness of his soul for their ingratitude and guilt, Fa

What is the inference from these three trials, but

from God and all goodness 1 We leave the subject here -only observing that, to f course, in exhibitions (or trials) of man's moral character, the sketch it would be necessary to examine (1.) the heathenism; (2.) the history of the Christian Churchhuman depravity is exhibited, in a great variety of circ at war with a divine energy far mightier than any above; and (3.) the origin of whatever holiness peared among men, as described in the word of God an

THE LICENSE LAW We had a "Grocers' Party" in Boston at t nembers are not the only men who wish for

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timg, in this place, in Sept. last, the uning of the graph and in the decorate of the goope and the consistence of peet; so for sichness, which terminated the dinno small degree the special constant in the consistence of the special constant of the consistence of the special constant of the consistence of the consis w class in the Sunday School, appear ealth as any individual there; before it she was in eternity.—Died also at 35. Alses Henretta Fulstifer, dangthe ford Pulsifer, aged 13 years. She w omise, much endeared to a numerons it as she was the youngest member. Her d den. Both of these deaths speak loud an there as to their Christian friends sum in their death. At the there are sum in their death. At the there class in the Sunday School, pswich, Dec. 23d, Miss Tack Ann Fan. Jabez Tarley, Esq. 2ged 34 years. Selform is a young lady of greater promise a Seldom were parents and brethren more deeply afflicted. Her death was more deeply afflicted. Her death was shown in the Sunday School, arrest in the Sunday School, arrest

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A TOME FOR SALE, Weither St. Meither articles, are particularly invited to call. LOTTERIES AND CREIKE.—That hundreds have become impoverished by lotteries, the records of the insolvent Course incontestably prover, that our peninenties,
same source, is alike susceptible of demonstration,
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Term Houers.—England is celebrated for its near farm houses and cottages and its numerous hedge rows and ornamental forest trees, and what prevents Jee for quisite give and skill in bestowing labor and commenced quisite care and skill in bestowing labor and commencents aright? The farm houses in the towns adjoining towast ornated to this innexpensive neathers and beauty, and it is not money which has done it; it is attention in planting trees and distributing, and when the commence of the property of the TO PAMILIES. The Subscribers have make and in the restal department of their Stores as along having in the restal department of their Stores as along having the compounding of physicians' presentation of the firm to the disponantion of Total for each of me at increase of the firm to the disponantion of Total for the command of an extensive and select the particular processes of the particular processes of the public. To the command of the public of the public

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[Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. the happiest period of its life, during which it increases rapidly in size, and prepares and secrettees the materials it is about to spin. When the silkworms are fully seen that in a few short weeks the insect has multiplied its bulk more than mire thouseand fold! SILKWORNS.—When newly hatched, 54,526 of the skin, 5,980.

SILKWORNS.—When newly hatched, 54,526 of the skin, 5,980.

Insects are, upon an average, required to make up the skin, 5,980.

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Out change, 510 worms weight an ounce. In the manner of the skin, 5,980.

Insurant the first the second and third ages, the number of insects required to make up the same weight an outle of insects required to make up the same weight and of insects required to make up the same weight as the control of insects required to make up the same weight as the control of insects required to make up the same weight as the control of insects required to make up the same weight as the control of insects required to make up the same weight as the control of the skin the same control of the skin the same control of the skin three same

Centa.—Suppose the population of this empire to be 150 000,000. This is nearly one fifth part of the whole globe. It supposes that shout 5,000,000 go yearly from this nation to the eternal state, unacquainted with Atoning Blood; or shout 14,000 every day. If this took place for but one day in this county, who can conceive for esensation it would create! And shall there be nothing of this sensation, because the evil occurs in a remote part of the earth, not one day merely, but every day of every year? [Aoresick Rel. Mes. Mess.]

renal congestion.- Mrm. de la Societe, Sec. de Strats. the other parts of the face were still less colored. This kind of colors, on resembles that which is pro-duced by mental emotions during life, and we may therefore conclude that blushing depends in part upon INCRHING.—A). E. A. LAUTH ODSCIVES, that he in a mot aware that any precise information has been altorded as to the kind of vessels which produce the color of the face. Most physiologusts merely say that it depends upon the capillaries. Al. Lauth states, that if the arteries are successfully injected, the whole of the face becomes of an uniform red tint. It cannot the receive, he these ressels which produce the phenomenon of bushing. He has derived the following results from a perfect injection of the facial veins: the cheeks were deeply colored, the chint, the tip of the order still less colored. The mose and the locthead obtained a slighter tint, and the other parts of the face were still less colored. BLUSHING.-M. E. A. LAUTH observes, that he

hionsoday 10. And pointing to him, they show us the true and only effectual means of cure. It is exercise,—labour. Let this remain, and all other antinervines may be blotted from our Materia Medica.—Dv. Reynolds—Biblicel Repository.

"The Jabourer of the glebe, who toils, In dust and rain, in cold and sultry skies;

weakuese of the nerves, is but the voice of these faith-ful sentincle of nature, uttering their plaintive tones, and praying for relief. They point us to Wear Nerves.—It is by exercise alone that we can ever hope to expel that cruel enemy of literature and evilgion, which the sentimentalism of modern days nerves. Weakness of the nerves. Shame on the above-lightedness of our intellectual eye! It is disorder of the stomech and its dependent organs, debility of the stomech and its dependent organs, debility of the numeries, weakness of the brain settled. And this muscles, weakness of the prain settled. Treatise on the Use of the Globes. First America ditions and improvements. In One Volume. Historical Parallels. Part I and Z. Being Vol. Treatise of Enteralining Knowledge. THE LIPE OF SHE 19AAC NEWTON

Speeches of Bully Library, and an and very

Speeches of Bullips, Curran and Versill

Superior, Selected by a Member of the Bu
Cay's Boments of Astronomy, and an abit,

Treatise on the Use of the Chobse. Pivet As

CONTLIKES.—The Spearans complained of their Heiders the Roman patricians of the plebians: the Roman patricians of the plebians: the Roman patricians of the plebians: the General History of Orther alarces. I have seen in the Ceneral History of Orther alarces. I have seen in the Ceneral History of Orther alarces. I have seen in the Ceneral History of Orther alarces. I have seen in the Ceneral History of Orther alarces. I have seen in the Ceneral History of Arges, compiled by La Harpe, the following passage.—"The see-wolf is an animal of such feeders of the seen of the feeders of the seen of the feeders of the seen of the feeders o · Lionsodan

[B. Constant. emies are the rebels. is not contrary to the nature of force to be convinced; to continual delusion and disappoint it always will be so ultimately, however it may resist for the time. At first, the partizans of reagon are called as a system. Particularly, but it is afterwards discovered, that its first repels.

[Phi: A true the time of th

The life and writings of St. Lance the incomment of the control of August and the color of the control of the c

The post Hogge... 'the Ettrick Shepherd' -gives, in the Ed. inburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, the following account of his person and manners. THE SCOTTISH PEASANTRY.

church kenery, Augustines, as of Thomas Aquinus; and among the complete, and very live in the complete strategies, and very not interest the complete strategies and cause of great parts.

Would that a country articles upon my country which has been conversations. You have no would have been my country articles upon my country which the subject of the complete, the strategies and cause or organic articles and my country the proposition and delight. Some passages, and cause or organic articles and cause or organic articles and cause or regard the complaint, that is our theorem which the subject of the condition in the feel of the condition in the complete of the condition of the condition in the control of the preceding less than the control of the condition in the feel of the control of the condition in the control of the preceding less of the cause articles on Germany. There has of lare years to the control of the preceding less of the cause of the control of the control of the control of the control of the preceding less of the cause of the cause of the cause of the cause and cause of the cau

Look—I beg you, Madam,—what a monater!
 It is my husband, Madam.

Peakers of the principles and the second in the principle of the principle

An account of this Philanthropies and his plan of Education by Dr. Biber, was published in Loudon last usunmer in an octavo vol-

theology since 1790; and then again since 1917 the rescion,—while that rationalistic critical tendency and effort which had been begun, has been still going on.

That this inquiry after saworx, own does not it eallogethere in the German national character alone, is shown by the history of theology in the seventeenth and that the ferman rational character alone, is shown by the balf of fine eighteenth, centuries. Then the German theologians held are insuch to standard works as the English; and for the very reason, that there really was place, e.g. in the critical department of theology and place, e.g. in the critical department of theology and place, e.g. in the critical department of theology and this place, e.g. in the critical department of theology and motionophy, since 1750, while in England every one continued to pray on the rosary of Locket, for the in philosophy, since 1750, while in England every one in philosophy, since 1750, while in England every one fine of the place, and the continued of the contrade and the continued and the continued and the continued and the continued of the con The ablowing paragraphs are from Profescri Tholice's second letter of the hillowing paragraphs are from Profescri Tholice's second letter of the hill of the paragraphs are from Profescri Tholice's and the face from the cure of your journal, and east immediately through a masse. I own to you that I regard the filled an immer of your journal, and the Christicles on Germany are so very candid, and the Christicles on Germany are so very candid, and the Christicles on Germany are so very candid, and the Christicles on Germany are so very candid, and the German are a cientific respect also, I find that the articles which have sprung up on American ground, are of great value of comparing the complete articles on German and which are of great and the selections from the German Loger of theology in America, and will be the comprehenced a new face of the ology in America, and will be the complete article on Germany in the many translations in your work. Should you succeed in making the confer of your Repository thereafter as rich and value and the subject of the comprehence of a new err.—It must have organic the commencement of a new err.—It must have organic to the compensation given of our "Tove of novely value as not being entirely well grounded. I think in order to comprehence the subject of the comprehence of the subject of the comprehence of the which implet, the compensation given of our "Tove of novely in order to comprehence of the subject of the subject of the comprehence of the subject of the s

mentioned in our last. The following paragraphs are from Professor Tholuck's second let BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.

student.

Sandidates for admission to the Junior Class, having, ing, in repeated instances, delayed their conung till some weeks after the regular time for admission, to the great inconvenience of the class, and the serious injury of their own subsequent studies;—the 'gently wish it to be henceforward distinctly understood, that, in every auch case, the candidate, besides the usual requisition at the opening of the year, will be granufed on these terns, to advanced standing will be granufed on these terns, to advanced standing will be granufed on these terns, punctuality in commencing with a class the regular parameter of studies here, the Paculty regard as very important to its successful prosecution, in all its following stages.

Cremine, and other and one were them virgins and illinois.

The following contents were not appeared in preceding Carloques, and will interest many readers:

Board in commons, including washing, mending, seveeping and care of private rooms, and public fields.

To those whose pecuniary necessities require it, but the sale of the sent sevee.

To those whose pecuniary necessities require it, but and a series will depend party on the price of board in commons has about two thirds the price of hoard in commons has about two thirds the price of hoard in commons are taxed about a series will depend party on the price of provisions, but a series will depend party on the price of provisions, but a series a proportion of the salence of series a week, as a proportion of the salence of surface from the charity countain.

It cents a week, as a proportion of the salence of surface the selence of series and not selected by the number in the principally on the number who are upon any principally on the number who are upon any principally on the number of the some of the selence of surface of compensation of the sole of the selence of surface of the surface of surface of the selence of surface of the surface of surface o

The following Notices have not appeared in preceding Catalogi nd will interest many readers : New York-6 from Pennsylvanis-2 each from New Jersey, Nort Cerolina, and Ohio-and one each from Virginia and Illinois. The Catalogue for 1823 is just published. Resulvant Licentistics, 5

—Benior Class, 38—Middle Class, 56—Middle Class, 78—The 1821

This is a larger action than any previous Catalogue has exhibited.

63 of the students are from Manaechaesetts—21 from Mew Hampshire

64 of the students are from Manaechaesetts—21 from Membellic

65 of the students are commended to the commended to ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

LITERARY

It was a goodly haups of the workman's wife.

That destribe the price of the workman's wife.

That every breath of these till the standing they

and fall it was, it mounted was full they

And fall it is blader parte flast few could spie,

And eall it is blader parte flast few could spie,

And eall it is blader parte flast few could spie,

And eall it is blader parte flast few could spie,

And eall it is blader parte flast few could spie,

And eall it is blader to be a seal to blade the standing the spie of the spie o

Thou heat walked by my side and my board thou hast spre-fer my clair the warm corner hast lound.

And sold my dull car what the visiter said,

When I saw that the haplitter went round.

When I saw that the haplitter went round.

When memory was lost on its way.

Thou hast cherished my sais lost on its way.

Thou hast offer and my head ere I haid it to rest— A DYING FATHER TO HIS DAUGHTER.

And the cracking of twigs as the wolf trotted by And the best of the benner's day, far o's trop phina. The report of the rifte, and the laws a plansitive cry. And the dirge of the crow, and the brick of the crame fair of the crame and the brick of the crame. As if each had a heart in its delicate stem.

The wild deer was gracefully bousding slong,
And tossing his anchers so proudly the white,
That the gry little blossones he contered among
The prairie bird strutted about, with the air.

Were restrained by good measures abone from a simile.

White a pair of fond tearlies, an armsorous pair,
And suscept hims, or a consedy brover,
And the prairie bird's only a love along,
As it swept the green hillocks, and shook the lone tree

The prairie bird's ones, and the most shong,
And the boot of the owl, and the hum of the best
And the hoot of the owl and about the best
And the hoot of the owl and a shook the best
And the boot of the owl and a shook the best
And the tree of the green that the shook the best
And the tree of the state of the state of the shook t The prairie was clad in its richest array,
Its brightest of searlet, and greet of green,
And to sparkle with joy o'er the braufilul scene.
The bowers—though flories will hardly agree
The a doctrine so strange and so covel to them—
Were blushing, and howing, and making as tree
As if each had a bear in its delicate sucm.
As if each had a bear in its delicate sucm. THE PRAIRIE.

POETRY.

AOF TAL

BOSTON RECORDEL.

be be also be considered by a long life, without injury; and possil ressry to some persons."

whe truth is, that spirit is not found in a which we are acquainted. No bota ed a flower, which smelt of rum; no liscovered a vegetable compound, which has not alcohol, which inspirits the faten a peck of oats, any more than it is which invigorates the man who has made meal of beef-steak. True, the ele alcohol is composed, exist abundantly so fvegetable food; and so the element id exist in every species of animal food has just as good a right to be considered in the natural aliment of man, as the fo the natural aliment of man, as the judge of substances, which are ltimate principles, combined i tions and in different modes, so is a wallow the most virulent poisons and sess; for the oxygen, hydrogen, and starch is formed, form also the velt is desirable that this subject should If any point in philosophy is well that chemical compounds differ a entirely from each other, and from which they are made up. Hen extracted from the articles used

but is formed out of their con d of course, is a distinct substant sperties and new relations; and e bottle imagine, that by ming ter he is rendering it inoffensive it to resemble even imperfectly, from which it was derived liquors, spirit exists as spirit This every tippler knows; and eration on the stomach less violent ruth therefore is, that ardent spirit ral food of man; that no vegetable

n it; but that it may be formed fro reculiar chemical processes which ture, and give them qualities entirely After these processes are completed, and separated from other matter. It is an absolute poison; and it is a least the processes are completed, and separated from the matter of the separated from the separate of th whether any man in health can dri ard dies by suicide. Ardent spirit ou ed to the shelves of the apothecary and istered with as much caution as any ot equal power. To take it in sickness well to take it in health at all, is made adham, N. H. Jan. 8, 1882. M

llowing extract from the Minutes of the Cou ad Foreign Temperance Society, has been re

4 documents relative to the Temperance cause is

London, August 3

a reviewing the short visit paid by Dr.

country, the Committee cannot allow hi out the expression of their deep services rendered by him, to the parably connected with the remperance Societies: ser not only been received with high sa nt of their obvious utility, in promoti s Society in Great Britain, but to whi e attaches still greater importance a ad animating the disposition to harmo

kind offer of Dr. Hewit's future servi Secretary in the United States. ed, that the following distinguisl cause of Temperance, be elected bers of the British and Foreign Temper Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, Albany, cellor of the State of N. York, and Press York Free W. York State Temperance Society; rds, D. D. Andover, Mass. Secr. Temperance Society; Rev. N. ican Temperance Society; Rev. N. ridgeport, Conn. and John Tappan,

Secretary British and Foreign Te

ANTHONY BENEZET.

Benezet was one of the first ac n of the use of ardent spirits, th He published in 1778, a pr ect. The following anecdote in paration of the tract, is extra of the life of Benezet, by Robert Benezet was remarkable for h

and the second serious and self, especially if he perceived in y promise of usefulness. An integrable though exalted disposition, etice he took of the late pious and lley, when he was a youth. Lind designation of the serious and the serio indley, when he was a youth. Lind in designation of himself, was a "strieded a yearly meeting of Friends, hia mind had been for some till with an observation of the pernicial management. ed with an observation of the pernicious thous liquors, and he was anxious that a thy to shich he belonged, might cease that any of its members from being instructed the shift of the shif

where the state of the state of

Just Lorads—Measrs. A. H. Everett and Clauk. suffactures—Measrs. A. H. Everett, Saltonatall, a

Mercantile Affairs and Insurance-Momes. Pich.

Political and Miscellancous.

AASSACHUSETTS LYCEUM.
The first annul meeting of the Messachusetts Lyceum, will be beld at the State House, of the Messachusetts Lyceum, people of the Messachusetts Lyceum, people of the Messachusetts Lyceum, by the company lyceum is satisfied to represented at this meeting tright and the company lyceum is satisfied to be represented at the meeting tright and the company lyceum is the company of the County Lyceums. The charge first state is the state sand, in other counts along the county of the County Lyceums. The counts are to the state in the Experience of the County Lyceums and the county of the County Lyceums and the county of the County Lyceums and the county of the County Lyceum and the County of the County Lyceum and the County of the Count

CONCRESS.

Dec. 28, the Rev. Charres S. Adams was installed pass. As landers, in the expectation of instant death—
for the Salanders, in the expectation of instant death—
for the Salanders, in the expectation of the New York of the Salanders of the Saland Liands, the volyagers reited Yew Zoshand, where Heralded at Havar Woob, late of Goffstown. Sermon by Rev. President Incord, D.D. Ord, D.

point; the frome of a majority of 12 to 30.

RMAN AND BENNET'S ADURAAL.

Southeart. Sermon, by Rev. Frof. Fowler, of Middlebury and beceive, the Middlebury college berge of these inderesting volumes. After leave—

College.

College.

Installed a large and Society, Rev. Middlebury and Society. Rev. Middlebury and the property of the ORDINATIONS, 4c.

EASY WAY OF DOING GOOD.

A single includation, by a few bours halo, we finely before, the country parish, as a large transfer of the American Pemperature of George, and the Cherokee large, and the client of the country. The first provides for the client of the country. The first provides for the client of the country occupied by Cherokees, and the count of the client of the clien

EASY WAY OF DOING GOOD. For the Boston Recorder.

ATLEAST A TRAVELLER.

whereby as possible, testered in the country of possible in the comparison of the country and possible in the country and possible in the country and the comparison of the population of the country and along precipiers and the precipiers and along precipiers and along precipiers and along precipiers an

the control, the ministries of subtrieves, expensionally and the control of the c

Mouse.—Among the petitions presented, was one submitted by the spender of several lineasand females of the city of Philadelphia, and its vienity in relation to slavery in the United States. It was laid on the table, about tiree for the waters of Sec. 29, Sents-Mr. Benton introduced a Thurs. N. Debish the duty on alum sult. It is bootish the duty on alum sult. Among the petitions presented, was one submitted Wednesday Dec. 28, Seasti-The bill providing for the armament of certain fortifications by a further appropriation of the seast of the committee on Naval integers, was intefeutively postponed.—The Committee on Naval Institute on Naval interfect to inquire into the expediency of estublishing a mayal depot and post of expedition and rendezyone within the waters of Saragament Bay.

ted wonders as seemed to promise anything—are see for objects and contrivances to interest the "cen-dremmely" public, perhaps the following account of neres in human shape, and made trial of

se God is not known is seems to make little differhipped such an article, he replied, " O, we wor

of to be mistaken.-From New Zenland They were for some time completely in the power of

ERMYN VAD BENNELS TOURANT.

te only; the House by a majority of 75 to 30. Sino,000,000," This bill passed the Bennte by a unjority benefit, after deducting the expenses, a tund estimated baye done, the connexion of the language that he critici piper resulted after three years, some transport and to every married man an ad-ray. The number of tracts will be about 40,000, and the grants \$10. All our citizens are, by the bill, \$1812. Dr. E. would not have said what he has, in the same paragraph, on another point, if he had noticed as he ought to paragraph, on another point, if he had noticed as he ought to had present at \$10 will produce for the had not been an another of grants at \$10 will produce for the had not been an another point, if he had noticed as he ought to

ter and it is also the editablished bloom is went as first movest brokens and such a first of the such as first on the such as first on

in the towns large as power to great similar and the servers are mentally believed in the coverage of this kind are necessary in the towns have seven are mentally bundants, are necessary in the county, the country above to great evil the country and the particles of the coverage of the

PERFORM THE STREET AND PRESENT MAN AND PRESENT AND PRE

WANTED, P. UR C. APER.

A To Weshington street—a good sridele for the present sesson.

Also,—Fur, Seat east Artists Cape, Marin and More Hair Boat,
o. Wholesle and Hetsali, low for Cash or spayored saddle. Hair Boat,
Dec. 21. Physics of the present of th

156 Court Street, (near Bouclen Square).

*** Particular and personal extention given to Physicians' prescript

(f. Jean John Street John APOTHECARY, Street, (new Bondoin Square,

G. WAITE FLETCHER,

THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, were repulsively before the cost of packers which were tree are yet for such characters, and also by Wm. Hyde, or. 14 Weshington street, Soston—and sho by Wm. Hyde, or. 14 Weshington street, Soston—and sho by Wm. Hyde, or. 14 Weshington street, Soston—may he say the cost of paper and printing.

ion, which the public good is supposed to require. Just published nd for sale by PERRCE & PARKER, No. 9, Cornhill. Jun. 11. Anna sampler urge were considered as the structure and the structure as the Bill of Rights —replice to all the structure and lews on the so. estimations in the constitution and laws on the so, estimations in the constitution and laws on the so.

THIRD ARTICLE IN THE BILL OF RIGHTS. From the Object of Control of Con

From the Boston Recorder.
This pook is constructed on the pian of employing (
seching the science of numbers, and not that of best
ceads of children by the tin pare of bestream matters.
From the Object matters.

illionic excuse.

From Backers, Weshig Messenger, New York, Now.

From Backers, Weshig Messenger, New John Backers, Weshight of the Greateninshing questions placed at the better metabolise of the Greekle, a vivid and accurate vyter and placed at the better proggeout the fullow. It is a consensued altered we then be better for the Greekle, and to the order of the Greekle with the particular of the Greekle and of the Greekle with the particular of the Greekle with the programme of the Greekle with the Greekle wit

despitie.

From the Scholary Gozette, Philodechide.

The target of the united of this work it, a glore, and affering term of the childry with which it is accounted. Our rechools are much sent of a hook of this description, and Mr. Frost's with all Mills a warn of a hook of this description, and Mr. Frost's hut sey his country, since it fell under the dominion of Threet, but very line and the control of the sent of the control of the series of the

rice that have a surgerice will receive them by mail thee of

CONTENTS — COMMUNEY, 1822. Vol. V. Not. I.

CONTENTS — COMMUNEY, 1822. Vol. V. Not. I.

CONTENTS — COMMUNEY, 1824. Market be Orthodoxy. Inquiry line in the measuring of Sommary will, 19—22—Mereters.

Sommary of Conference of Communey of the Nythun for the Busin and Dumb, and Conference of Communey of Sermon delivered before Christopher of Communey of the Conference of the Conference of the Conference of the Conference of Communey of the Conference deforms and Part College, 7 mb of the Conference deforms by Personal Obligation of the Lord's Busines Administration of the Lord's Busines and Communey of the Conference of Communey of the Conference of Communey of the Conference of Communey of the Communey of the Conference of Communey of the Conference of Communey of the Conference of Communey of Commune

THE SPIRIT OF THE PILCRIMS.

Parco pine, N. C. Mrs. Elizabeth Kyle, supposed to be 125; she had

ridge, W. J. an aged colored women, named Old Tracy, to death by her clothes taking fire from a spark from her

ill, 74.
Worcester, Luke Fingg, 40.
Worcester, Luke Fingg, 40.
Worcester, Mr. Moses Bellows, 51; Mr. Lewis Beird, 43;
occasioned by the fall of a tree.
occasioned by the fall of a tree.

riy a merchant in Boston; (her melden name was Flerpont).

riy a merchant in Boston; (her melden name was Plerpont).

riy a merchant in Boston; (her melden name was Plerpont).

It all week, the three youngest children of the Rev. 8. H. Cos.

It all week, inc three youngest children of the Rev. 8. H. Cos.

weers.

John rester, Sansan, daugneer of Capt. Stephera Brown, 19;

Sam Person, 2, 2, 2, death occasioned by taking cold, from

Errough fire ice a few days previous; he was to have been

on the day he was burded.

on the day is was burded.

Discussion of the sell of the best of bare bildness. Mrs. Silcnes, with of Mr. A

bull. 74.

i, Mr. Henry C., Bourr, S.;
In Charlestown, Mr. John Genderson, 50; Captr. Benj. Rice, 71.
In Charlestown, Mr. John Genderson, 50; Captr. Benj. Ricers; Wor.
1,531, Harriet, Ghild of Liot Pool, End. 20 Partiestown.
1,531, Harriet, Ghild of Liot Pool, Eng. Ents Davis, 87.—In Mediced,
1,531, Harriet, Ghild of Toomas P. Harr.
1,531, Harriet, Ghild of Toomas P. Harr.
1,531, Harriet, Ghild of Liot Pool, Eng. Davis, 87.—In Mediced,
1,531, Harriet, Grid of Mr. Thomas P. Harr.
1,531, Harriet, Grid of Mr. Thomas P. Harr.
1,531, Harriet, Grid of Mr. Thomas P. Harr.
1,531, Harriet, Grid of Mr. Thomas P. Harriet, Grid of Mr. Thomas Mr. T

this city, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Gersbarn Spear, 194; Mr. Pelizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Gersbarn of Adams, some of Lice for the Charlest of Adams, some of Lice Samuel The This city of Adams, and Adams, St. Henry C. Spury, S. Samuel Spear, wills of Mr. Wur. Henderson, Mr. Henry C. Spury, S. Samuel Spury, S. S

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Escal B. Whitpple, to Miss Frances Ann C. Steadil.

Whitpple, the British of Mr. Escal B. Whitpple, to Miss Frances Ann C. Steadil.

Whitpple of Miss Rebecce W. Noves.

M. Schmidtle, Mr. John B. Mr. Chitish of Miss Blean B. Whilard; Mr. Escal B. Grandle Mr. Escal B. Charles, Mr. Escal British G. Miss Blean B. Whilard; Mr. Carnelle Mr. C. Tritish of Mrs. Control to Miss Blean B. Whilard; Mr. Carnelle Mr. C. Tritish of Bestley, Mr. Escales Every Mr. Escales Wester, Mr. Escales Wester, Mr. Carles Bestley, Incomp. Lincoln. Of Boston.

In State Control of Boston.

In Mr. Franklin Brown, 70 Meet Lowell.

Parmet, both of Lowell.

Farmet, both of Lowell.

MARRIAGES.

Baart. Pox.—Vine cases of Varioloid, and one of Straall Pox Locality and pare for the cases of Varioloid, and character from spreading. Cases of the Varioloid have occurred in some other towns in the bits interval.

Upwards of 200,000 coffee mills are annually made at Mountal O.000, beades Middletown, Conn. One factory makes about 90,000 bead boxes, 60,000 dozen of fancy soep, and 30,000 band boxes.

Courter Woop.—The quantity of wood brought by land into the city, during the month ending the Jlst December, was \$3,984 loads. The whole equal to 3,407 cords.—Therese 0.00 pounds of lead were made at the U. States lead mines nearly all at the lead mines near the U. States lead mines.—The government receives be per cent, on the amount of lead made, for rent.

Annavery or countercores, eagments, &c. Onzion, so long a door keepon of the house of representatives of the United States, used
to say, thist when he was that agestincted to that office, it was
to say, thist when he was that agestincted to that office, it was
best of his business to attend to the survival of the mail age
the post office, and carry to the house the letters and papers
we man to the mountain, which, in general, he could cost.
Few in the hot-—We believe now that considerably more
then in the not-—We believe now that considerably more
then in the contract of the house of representatives, and
an many sont away.—Nifes Megrister.

Published by Live Colf. A SITHMETIC. Part First. By Fresh.

A Colf Emerson, Frincipal of the Department of Writing a Arthurette, Boylaton School, Boston.

Arthurette, Boylaton School, Boston.

Mr. Emerson has happly the continue the continue to the part of the continue to the continue

Harverst University.—Bir. Sidney Willard has resigned the Professorating of Hebrew and the Oriental languages. Cornelius C. Pelion, tutor in Greek, has been nominated College Profes-sor of Greek.

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-bros	Lincoln, acc	votes for Governor of the soll of	lo redmin	The whole r
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PROPRETY OF THE CORNOVERITH—The Valuation Committee Consideration Committee of Manual American Secretary of the Consideration of the Co

and transact business in Boston, eighteen in the county of Es-sex, five in Middlesex, one in Plymouth, seven in Bristol, two in Barnstable, three in Aantucket, two in Norfolk, six in have gone into operation since Oct. 1st, making seventy-tr

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Outsines. The sensi Joint and Standing Committees were appointed, and various petitions, &c., referred.

The devernor's M-saage was communested to the two Houres, this day but appears too late for any notice this week.

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Moure,—Petitions were presented from bolionsteal; and obtained where presented from bolione Sears and other from the Constitution of the licensee law, said Joses Persent and other from the Constitution of the licensee law, said Joses Policy and the Constitution of the Austin License of Market Licensee law, and Joses and took and subscribed the oaths of office.

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tunn and Jonth.

Joint Standing Committees.

Account—Meave. Horyt, and Bradloury.

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Jittitte.—Meave., Wells and Foots.

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own.
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Education—Mesers. Hichardson, Druper, Johnson and Daggett.
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BOSTON RECORDER.

NEARY 11, 1832.

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